IN MEMORY OF SHERMAN.

THE DEAD GENERAL OF THE ARMY HON-ORED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW THE GRATOR AT THE

Albany, March 29.-Shortly after the death of General Sherman, which occurred on February 14. 1891, the Legislature appointed a committee to arrange for memorial services here this year. Those services were held to-night in Harmanus Bleecker Hall, this city. Both branches of the Legislature were fully represented. General Henry W. Slocum was the presiding officer, and Channey M. Depew pronounced the oration. Miss De Vere sang several songs, among them "Marching Thro' Georgia." Mr. Depew spoke as follows: Senators and Members of Assembly: The passions

of civil war usually survive centuries. We cannot yet impartially and calmiy estimate the ability and services of Hamilton and Jefferson. Their names still stand for antagonistic principles and antagonized followers. But the issues of the Rebellion were burled with its dead. That struggle was unique, both in magnitude and settlement. It was an earthquake which rent asunder a continent and plunged into cavernous depths millions of men and money, and freed from the causes of contention, were united for were singularly provincial and insular, but we have since grown to be as radically liberal and comopolitan. Then our judgments of statesmen and ures were governed by considerations which were front and heat of the great battle can fairly view and and contrast Grant and Lee, Sherman and Joe John-. Sher'dan and Beauregard, as to the gentus and of war, with equal candor and better light than the historian of the future. Yesterday General Sherman last of that triumvirate of great captains, Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, who were the most disfamiliar figure in our midst. His presence revived and embodied the glories and the memories fought, and of the heroes who had died, for the his life and deeds; and the Civil War is history.

THE SPIRIT OF CROMWELL AND THE COVENANTER many generations for their culture, shiftly and intellectual power. His father was a Judge of the Supreme Court of Oldo, and his grandfather of a Con-necticut Court, while the grandfather of the Connecticut Judge was a Puritan Clergyman, who came to Massachusetts in 1634, in company with a warriot signer of the Declaration of Independence. Much has been said, but the whole can never be written, of has been said, but the whole can have a second the influence of the Puritan stock upon the formation and development of the I nited states, and the destinics of mankind. They alone of all colonists emigrated, not to improve their worldly condition, but to secure liberty of conscience, and to live under a covernment of just and equal laws. All through the career of General Sherman the spirit of Cromwell and the Covernmeter was the motive-power of his action. His veterable of was was to use in next covernme the rether military resources. "I attach more importance to these deep inclosions into the enemy's country, because this war differs from European wars in this particular: We are not only fighting hasille armicabut a hostile people, and must make old and young, rich and poor, feel the hard hand of war as well as their organized armies." And in his letter demanding the surrender of Savannah he says: "Should be forced to assault, or the slower and surer process of starvation, I shall then feel justified in resorting to the harshest measures, and shall make little edon to restrain my army, luming to avenue the National wrong, which they attach to savannah and other large cities which have been so prominent in dragging our country into civil war."

This was the language of the Paritan soldier. It

This was the language of the Philtan Solier. It was born and bred in the children of the people who first separated Church from State, and went to the stake for believing and declaring that the will of God could be one way, and the will of the king the other, and their allegiance was to the Lord. It was the same conscience which beneaded Charles the Hirst, and afterward threw the tea into Boston Harbor. Marston Moor, Lexinston and the March to the sea were fruits of the same tree. Sherman was a soldier, educated by the Government of the United States, and the Republic was his love and his religion. The intensity of his passion for the Nathon would in other times and surroundlings have made him a General in the Farliamentary Army, or the lender of a New-England colony.

SHERMAN'S REPLY TO SUMNER.

SHERMAN'S REPLY TO SUMNER. I shall never forget a dramatic scene at a notable gathering in New-York, when Charles Summer indirectly attacked President Grant, as a fellure in civil affairs, by ridiculing Miles standish. General sherman was a stranger to a New York authence, and none knew that he could speak. Few men would have dared reply to the world-famed orator. But he had assailed the two tenderest sentiments of General sherman-his love and admiration for Grant, and his pride in his profession of a soldier. Without any opportunity for preparation, but without be station, he immediately arose to meet this unexpected and surprising attack. Defence, under such conditions, would

portunity for preparation, but without be-station, he immediately arose to meet this unexpected and surprising attack. Defence, under such conditions, would with most untrained speakers have degenerated into abuse, but with Sherman it became the most impressive eloquence. It was a direct and simple statement of his faith in his idend, and a description of the merits and mission of the soldier, which was like the brilliant dash and restless momentum of a charge of cavalry through the broken squares of the enemy. It was a speech Captain Mies Standish might have made after two hondred and fifty years of American opportunity, and me mighty soul of the Puritian captain seemed inspiring the voice and the Puritian captain seemed in the most aminote and lovable of men, and the most rigid of disciplinarina—his heart was easily touched and his sympathles aroused by the discress or want or zorrow of others, but he was the incarnation of the vengance of the law upon military crimes. A corps commander of the Army of the Totomac once said to him: "General Sherman, we had trouble in enforcing strict obedience to orders, because the findings of the Court Marthalshad to be sent to President Lincoln for approval in extreme cases, and he would never approve a sentence of death. What cid you do?" I shot them first, was the grewsome reply.

General Sherman was destined from his borth for the carrier which has become one of the brightest pages in his country's history. The hero among the carry self-energy had a sixty with the law of the ready and chivalric Indian chief, Tecumech, who had commanded the admiration of the whites by his prowes, and the admiration of the windless

counties of Termessee. The great debate us to the powers of the General Government and the reserved Jackson had placed his fron heel upon John C. Calhoun and registered the mighty onth, "By the Eternal, the Union of these states must and shall be preserved," South Carolina was specially independent and default. South Carolina was specially independent and default. Threats of dismoion met Sherman at every social Threats of dismoion met Sherman at every social mean and eloquence had converted the North and mean and eloquence had converted the North and thousands of broad-minded men in the South to the form and district, won their love and admination. Most adminded in the thought, when their love and administic in administration and standards, with their love and administration and standards, with their love and administration and standards, with their love and administration. Most administration and standards, with their love and administration and standards, with their love and administration. Most administration and standards, with their love and administration and standards, wit

right to use all the resources of the country to enforce its laws and manuals its authority. The possibility of these questions being decaded by the arbitroment of war was ever present of the suggestive thought of tals young fleithant. The late of the Itemiessee River, the scep ascent of being an Administrative that young fleithant. The late of the Itemiessee River, the scep ascent of being an Administrative to the mainting sameterist, to materialize twenty very afterward in the severance and rain of the Confederacy by his transplaid March to the Sex.

Sucriman had been brought up and trained in the school of Handlton, of Webster, and of Heary Clayrills table was the Constituted. Ite had lungmation, but no sentiment; passion, but no pathos, nelecting slavery to have guarantees in the constitution, he would have unsheathed his sword as readily against a John Brown raid as he did at the firing upor Fort sunder. His imagination let him to giorify and idealize the Republic. Its grandour, its growth, and its possibilities captured and possessed his heart and mind. The Isolation and loneithess of the life in frontier forts destroys many young officers. Helr chergies are exhausted and their hands and principles demoralized by dissipation, or their heulites paralyzed by idleness. But the card table or the caronase had no attraction for Sterman. His time on the Plains was fully occupied. He was building mairconts acress the continent on paper, and peopling these vast regions with prosperous sectlements long before they had any roads but the paths of the burialo, and any inhabitants but revung tribes of with Inches. He continent on paper, and peopling these vast regions with the paths of the burialo, and any inhabitants but revung tribes of with Inches. He continent on paper, and peopling these vast regions with the paths of the burialo, and any inhabitants but repaired the wild and useless blyon with the sources of individual and Natiofini was leaded to him to have replaced the wild and useless blyon with the paralyse w

and whose directhess of purpose and transparent candor were dispusted with the law, found in this field of instruction a most pleasant and congenial occupation. He was at the head of a university which was fitting youth for careers in dvil Rie, and training them, if needs be, to light for their country. The institution grew so amplely, and wisely, that the attention of the State nuthorities was attended to its able and brilliant principal. He did not suspect treasan, and they were organizing rebeildon. To capture its born leader of men was to start with an array. Social blandshments, political pressure, and appeals to middlin were wallfully applied to his purposes and principles. Suddenly the fruit burst upon his frank nature. He was poor, and had a large and helpless family. He beld no nonerable, congenial, herative and permanent position. The future, if he abautdoned his pane, was dark and doubtful, but the Union was in danger, and he do not heliciture. "As I occupy a quast military position under the hass of the state, I deem it proper to acquaint you that I accepted such position when Louisiana was a state in the Union, and when the motto of this seminary was inserted in marble over the man door. For the Bernalty of the General Government of the United states. The Union Indo perpetual. Rescent events foreshadow a great change and it becomes all men to choose. If Louisiana whidrings from the Federal Union. I prefer to maintain my allegiance to the Constitution as long as a fragment of it survives.

On no earthly account will I do any act or think any thought bothe to or in defiance of the old Government of the United States.

Examples of the state of the states of the states.

Events move rapidly in revolutions, and the situa

The senseless clamor which frightened the Caband the War office by shouting on to Richmot
was not appeased by the distrace and shaighter of i
Rin and Maneseas. The nightful recoil, which
followed obscilence to the popular cry, only infortathe politicians. If they could not put down the relion in a day, they could at least punish those y
had insisted upon the power of the Confederacy. The
was a significant display of that displain spainty
human nature which leads people who have be
warned against a rash at the prophet who foretold
result. Sherman, from the more commanding ption of his superior rank, was once more againable
the strength, power and resources of the rebsisKentucky and Tennessee. He boddly problamed in
the forces collected to hold those states were so a sordly inadequate that another and more fathi in
Run was sure to follow, unless the finite were eptothe emergency. The Government, the press a
the people milted in condemning his terrorizing attraces, and for the third time be was sent into run
ment as a limate. Accumulating perils and predential escape from hopeless directors speedly demosigned that this madman was a seer, and this alarmia general. crais, the senseless clamor which frightened the Cabinet, the War Office by shouting "On to Richmond,"

SHERMAN'S OPPORTUNITY.

Then, for the glory of the American army and the incalculable advantage of the Union cause, came iff opportunity for the most brilliant soldier and magnetic nander in our annals. The control of the Missis stppt, the allegiance of the Eorder Stales, and the exstence of the Western army, were in gravest perli at shilloh. Sherman was at the front on those two desperate days, holding his men by his personal example and presence. He was as much the hispiration of the fight as the white plane of Henry of Navarrent lvry. Though wounded, he still led, and though three horses were shot under him, he mounted the fourth commander in Chief of all the National forces, reported to the love-riment that "General sherman saved the fortunes of the day of the other contributed largely to the glorious victory of the 7th." er 7th." (ritles and historians will forever discuss the mer

and contributed largely to the glorious victory of the 7th."

Crities and historians will forever discuss the men and the movements of the civil war. As time process of that bloody drama, now so well known to us, will disappear. It requires, even after the lapse of only a quarter of a century, an effort and a history to recall many names which were then household words. But sherman's march to the sea, like the retreat of Neurophon and his ten thousand Greeks, will, through all ages, monae the entilisaisan of the schoolboy, the ferver of the orator, and the admiration of the strategist. When at last, with a picked army of 60,000 veterans, sherman was encamped at Atlanta, he had grasped and materialized the he or or of success in the dram of his youth. He boundarded the Fresident and the commanding teneral with letters and telegranus: "I can divide the Confederacy, destroy the source of its sapplies, devasta e its fertile regions, and slarve its applies, "citye me the word 20." Intelened the kires and the dispatch boxes. The Cabinet said: "Vour army will be lost, floundering in the heart of the enemy's conture, and cut off from your base of supplies." The hendquarters a self-said: "Fure back again, which threatens your communications and your rear and them well dispatch to take core of flood, and that superh officer vindicated that the Fresident grown in his judgment, to take core of flood, and that superh officer vindicated the trust reposed in him by pulsersing the rebel army, and find the will dispatch to pulse the control of the confidences as characteristic of his candid mind: "I believed that this permission would be withdrawn, and sont immediately a detachment to construct the control of the confidences as characteristic of his candid mind: "I believed that this permission would not be withdrawn, and sont immediately a detachment to centre the control of the work done. Years afterward I discovered an official memorandum that, owing to the sudten interruption by the rebels of communications with A hant, at

EARLY OBSERVATIONS IN THE FOURTH.

His first service was in Florida, and his dulies corried him, during his six years in the South, through South Carolina, Alabama. Georgia, and the adjoining South Carolina, Alabama. Georgia, and the adjoining South Carolina, Alabama. communder. This sugar specimen of the pure Purchastock, born and bred in the West, careful of every detail which promoted their comfort and efficiency and careless of the form and dignity which hadges i

mes, could poven bestle peoples, nor op-triumpanetty. The capture of Atlanta had it willest entire has a money to

and prestige in the strifes of parties. Washington

of the Grand Army were tome in his absence, but his presence collect forcetor from fley to 100,000 committees to green "Lacte hilly," and real the heavens with the course of "Marching Through coorgin. His versatile gentus met instantly and hastnessely the execting requirements of an imprompta address before a miscellaneous matterer. He preserved beyond most men the quiter missibly with the occasion, the scriousness and numer, he is revorant story. The creep argament and delicacy of touch which make the said consideration of the story of touch which make the said consideration of numerical and cordial recognition of others, not of almost and cordial recognition of others, picturesque annation of natematics and been analysis of character, droll history and he defence or ealings of a friend, his said was both a painonnam and a play, the was always a bey, with a boy's love of fair, keen interest in current event, and transparent homesty in thought and expression.

his concurrence non constrictions. He felt that it is much from their hearts, as it want to his. Internal his course as a scader at west Point and his career as a soung ofner he revealed his internact's at it frequent correspondence with the daughter of his adopted father, who he aim afterward his wife, and whose weedom, about and to decrees made his home at measurements of the properties of the formal of the formal distribution of the formal deferminal in this treatment of women, or defend and deferential in this treatment of women, as there is not the formal of the formal of the formal deferential in this treatment of women,

and and judgment.
He flyed in and with the public. There was some

conventions. He not bester to a speech and always and all these occasions to call for a speech and always truck a chard which was so in union with the thought of his andicace as to leave a lasting lump sites. After the most serious and imperiant of consultations or meetings, the small house of the night would often him him the honored garst, a boso comparison among to hemians, or old counsides, but in all the freedom of story rest reparter, of handor or resistation, neither he nor they ever for an instant forgot that they were in the presence of General Shermath.

He was calliedy free from the intense and absorbing pession for wealth which characterizes our times. He was calliedy free from the intense and absorbing pession for wealth which characterizes our times. He may little of and carrel less for the process of money getting. The one place in the country where tortunes there never estimated was his house, and his was the only presence where release, their acquirement and first uses there sever discussed. He was satisfied with all well-caused pay from the foreign of the process of the second of the grandless of stories and lesses and finds, he stood to the fundable of stories and lesses and finds, he stood to the fundable of stories and lesses and finds, he stood to the fundable of the first of wallefulled in the find of the year of wallefully discuss of the fashionable society of his period.

timincial expositions and perification and according the Vicar of Wakefield to the fishibanable society of life period.

This softer, circum and parties, this model husband, father and friend, held a place in every heart, and a sease of personal becavement to every household, and planted the canners in mourning. The imposing catalabute has attracted the curiosity of thousands at it less berne to the tomb endment efficient or sodier, but the simple endsor random over the povement, and carrying General sterman to the side of his beloved wife and adored tow in the concepty, drew tears from millions. His name and his fame, his life and his deeds are among the choicest gifts of God to this righty endowed formible, and a previous legacy for the example is d inspiration of country generations.

The "Head, Heart and Hand," the girls' club which There are already about twenty five members, young There are already about twenty we meaners, young women who are at work daily and have no opporamity, except in this manner, to study or have social tamity, except in this manner, to study or frive social rescreation. On each meeting night members of the catamittee having charge of the clab are present and greet the girls as they arrive. One of the ladies in charges jupes with them in sloging at the opening and the close of the evening. The time from 7 30 to 9 30 o'clock is given to study, classes in drawing, writing. sewing, etc., being already formed under the charge of young women connected with the charch. The parlors are admirably arranged to make all the mean bers feel that, though the meetings are in a church, it

PRAISE FOR C.E. GOODWIN, JR.

TRIBUTES FROM MEN WHO KNEW HIM.

HIS PRIENDS PROTEST AGAINST THE ATTACKS UPON HIS CHARACTER.

The sorrow for the sudden and violent death of Charles E. Goodwin, jr., the victim of harton C. Webster, does not lighten as time flies by leaving Webster still unpunished for his crime. Every effort has been made to blacken Goodwin's reputatio and to leave the impression on the minds of men that ach a monster as he seemed to be. The public did not know the man and gained its iden of him from he grossly blackened portrait, beside which the murown face might seem less hideous. But Gooddifferent man, and have been almost heartbroken b a corner in their memories among dishonored names was by them trusted and loved. The Tribune some days ago published the statements of some of the en for whom he worked or with whom he dealt men wherever met seem eager to add their

said Mr. Newborg, of Newborg, Rosenberg & intertained for him the highest respect. was a great miscarriage of justice in the trial

Otto Sampler, of Otto Sampler & Simon, knew Goodwin from the time he came here from Boston, and have had continual dealings with him for the last eighteen years. I knew him as well as my man in the business, and always found him

Arnold sampler, of M. sampler, Sons & Co. "I had met him socially and in business. Our transactions

harles E. Goodwin, jr., for four or five years, and I wouldn't say that there were many men his superiors. I did not know him socially, but in a business way there were few men I thought more of. I liked to

THE GRAND JUNY STILL AT WORK.

The word Jury spent some time yesterday con-tinuing its Livelithation of the abuses brought to the public gase by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst in this recent sermon. E. F. Shepned, Police Justice loss his, formerly Police Commissioner; Police Justice Kilhreth, Frank A. Lewis, superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and Detectives Howe-, Gardner and Doyle, of the same society, were the witnesses vesterday.

It was reported about the General Sessions hullding that Police Capitaln Kynn, of the Fifteenth Precinct; Peter seery and John Kersey had been summoned to perhaps to day about the reports that the liquor dealers' organizations have paid money to the police. seery is now inspector of the Eurean of Combustible and owns a figure store besides. He is treasurer of the Retail Liquer Dealers' Union, Kersey was formerly president of the Wholesule Liquor Dealers' A sociation noth, it is said, will be asked it any part of the funds of either organization was paid to police officials or their

story, is the report that certain persons connected with the Police Department are execute for the sale of a cer-tain band of whishes, and that they compel liquor sell-ers to buy it. In the total of ex-Alderman James Garker ers to fair it. In the threat of extractions such states for the General Seasons, in May, 1e100, on the charge of assaud, Wilhath Travers Jovenne, then Assistant District Attorney, openis chargest that the police order liquor dealers to may a broad of whishey, which he named. Police Inspector Williams's name was mentioned in the trial in connection with the subject but he infigurantly dealed having any interest, direct or indirect, in the size of the fluor. Justice Patrick G. Duffy while presiding over the Justice Patrick G. Duffy while presiding over the Justice Patrick G. Duffy while president over the Grand Jury this morning one to appear before the Grand Jury this morning. Nicholas English, liquor seller at No. 35 Forsyth-st. Nicholas English, liquor seller at No. 35 Forsyth-sta, was a lit in \$100 hard for trial for selling liquor in violation of the Excise law by Justice Duffy. The complainant was William J. Harmon, an agent of Dr. Farkhaurs's society, who got a glass of heer from the defendant on sunday afternoon.

PUBLIC SCHOOL ROOMS IN ESSEX MARKET. The difficulties of the Board of Education in securing the use of Essex Market for the use of the school condition of Grammar School No. 7, Hester and Chrystle sis, have been removed at last. The pupils of No. 7 have been out of school since last fall, when the walls of the building were found to be in an unsafe condition. Efforts were then made in vain to secure other quarters for the pupils. has been occupied in part by a number of posts of the G. A. R. The veterans have consented to allow the G. A. R. This veterans have consented to allow the children to occupy their quarters during the day. The Board of Education will pay the posts for all improvements and allow them to hold meetings in the rooms several times each month. It will suit be some time before the pupils can use the market, however, as the rooms must be fitted up for school purposes.

FOR THE GRANT MONUMENT FUND.

The following special committees were yesterday ap pointed to co-operate with the Grant Monument Assotation in the new movement to raise funds to complete

pathy with the new movement, and pledge ourselves to co-operate excuestly in the present effort on the part of our citizens to complete the contemplated memorial. Resolved, That a list of the Exchange firms be divided among the members of the committee, who will see each individual member or firm and solicit subscrip-tions for the fund.

W. A. CONKLIN RESIGNS.

HIS NOTE TO THE PARK BOARD.

COMMISSIONERS CONTINUE THE INVESTIGATION REGARDING THE MENAGERIE.

William A. Conklin's resignation as director of the zoological collection of the city was sent to President Albert Gallup, of the Park Department, yesterday It was written on a half-sheet of note paper, and came in the Park Department's mall in an envelope showing that it had been postmarked at Station H. East Fifty-fourth-st. Mr. Gallup sent it to the Cot Gallup sent it to the Commissioners of Accounts. It was as follows:

New-York, March 25, 1892. To the Hon, Board of Commissioners, Departmen

Public Parks.

Gentlemen: I herewith resign my position as Director of the Central Park Menagerie. Respectfully, W. A. CONKLIN.

The Commissioners of Accounts intended to go on not respond when her name was called. In her place a certificate was presented signed by Dr. P. W. resignation was received. Commissioner Wahle renarked: "H Mr. Conklin has been counselled to resign, thinking thereby to escape further inquiry, he has been badly advised. Those who have heard the testimony can judge whether criminal proceedings

ought to be instituted against him." The first witness called at the "Zoo" investigation yesterday who came forward was Peter Shannon, for many years a keeper in the menagerie, who testified made boxes for shipping animals by Mr Conklin's orders. This work he did usually on Sundays or after regular hours. He used the city's nails and lumber.

William Van Valkenburg, the department property clerk, testified to some of Conklin's bills which had passed through his hands. He said he had not seen him since Tuesday, but had received an unsigne note from him, saying that he was going away for a that Mr. Van Valkenburg thought he was crazy. Couldin said to him: "They are swearing my life be the sufferers." Regarding Conklin's resignation, President Gallap

sald yesterday that he was glad to receive it and that it would undoubtedly be accepted. "He has been missisfug the department for his own purposes." Mr. Geiling added, referring to Couldin, "and would have been discussed long ago, but for influences which his friends were able to bring upon members of the Board."

WHEW! WHAT A SURFACE ROAD!

MODEST IDEAS OF A STREET RAILWAY COM-PANY.

A sweeping street railway system, which it is pro-

posed shall be operated by the Fiftieth Street, Astoria Ferry and Central Park Railroad Company, was intro-duced to the attention of the Board of Aldermen yesterday by Mr. Hart, the XXIId District member, who said that it was supported by the Twelfth and is to have its start, it is vaguely said, at Fifty-seventh-st, and the Hudson River, to run through Eleventh ave. to West Fifty fourth-st., to Tenth-ave. to West Fiftleth-st., to East Fiftleth-st. and Park-ave. to East Fifty first st. and First ave., to East Fifty third st., to Avenue A, to East Eighty-sixth-st., or East Eighty-ninth-st., through Avenue B to the East River may be constructed on the transverse road through the Pack at that point; thence by such railroad through Central Pack to Eighth-ave., with double tracks to as practicable to connect with any ferry which may be established at or near that point; also, from the intersection of East Sixty-seventh-st, and East Sixtysixthest, with a single track on each of those streets to Central Park and to connect with any road which may be constructed on the Central Park teansverse oad, at or near those streets, to Eighth ave, and to connect and co-operate with any radroad which may be constructed on West Sixty fifth and West Sixty sixth stall also from East Seventy ninthest, at or near East River, with connections to any ferry which may be established at or near that point westwardly on East seventy minth st., with double tracks to Central Park, to connect with the park transverse road at that point; thence by such railroad to Eighth-ave., thence on Eighth-ave, to West Eighty first-st, and West Seventyseventh-st., to Ninth or Columbus ave., to West seventy-ninth-st., to or near the Hudson River with connections to any ferry which may be established at or near that point, with all necessary connection urmouts, sidings, switches, turntables and convenient stants for the proper workings and accommodations

The names of John W. Mesercan and Frederick A. Bartlett were signed as president and secretary of the company to the application. Alderman Hart said that there would be a system of transfer tickets enabling passengers to reach almost any given point on the passengers to reach the ordinance was referred to island for one fare. The ordinance was referred to the Committee on Railronds, which was instructed to give a public hearing in relation to the matter on give a public hearing in relation play 12 at 12 m. at the City Hall.

WORK OF THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE.

FULL PAYMENT TO LAWYERS-FOR THE CITY'S WATER SUPPLY.

The Board of Estimate made an end of the disput wer the charges of J. C. Carter, Ellin Root and Austen G. Fox, the lawyers who represented the city n the O'Brien & Clark aqueduct suits, by passing a resolution yesterday ordering the payment of the Laboure of \$39,515 48 which they asked for fees and expenses. The Board had previously appropriated \$20,000 to pay them, but the lawyers refused to accept less than the cutire sum.

Commissioner William Lammis, representing the

Board of Education, asked that \$1,000,000 of school sites and the building of more schoolhouses. The Loard insisted that it would be improper to provide for future recessities, except where additional ac-Was authorized to issue \$250,000 of Croton Water bonds, to pay for building new reservoirs. At Commissioner Gilcoy's request, another issue of water bonds, not to exceed \$200,000, was allowed for the building of a high-pressure service at Washington Bridge. The Legislature had authorized an expend-iture of \$560,000 for this purpose, but the Board refused to spend the money until plans and specifica-

be issued for the construction of the new McComb's Dam Bridge; also \$23,500 for improving Rutgers Park, \$18,250 for placing an iron railing around Mount Morris Park, and \$17,775 for school purposes. When the Washington Bridge Commission turned over that structure to the Park Department some months ago, the supposition was that no further excuse for the Commission's existence remained. But the Comthe tomb of General Grant:

From the Consolidated Stock Exchange—Thomas L. Watson, W. S. Williams, Howard A. Haven, S. F. Strong, John Stanton, S. G. Nelson and W. A. Tompkins, From the New York Produce Exchange—H. O. From the New York Produce Exchange—H. O. Armon, George Milmire, William L. Watson, David Dows, Jr., G. K. Clark, Jr., W. H. Wallace, A. M. Underhill, F. E. Pinko, Franklin Edson and C. B. Lock Charles, Jr., W. H. Wallace, A. M. Underhill, F. E. Pinko, Franklin Edson and C. B. Lock

Underhill, F. E. Pinso, Franklin Edson and C. B. Lock wood.

The committee of the New-York Stock Exchange met yesterfay and elected James Seligman chairman and E. H. Wales serretary. The following resolutions were atopted:

Whereas, The body of General Grant has been allowed to the for nearly seven years in a city park without a tomb to mark his resting place; and,

Whereas, The Grant Monument Association has been reorganized by legislative enactment, and a popular movement inaugurated under its anspices for the purpose of raising the necessary funds and vigorously presenting the construction of a suitable tomb.

Resolved, That we hereby cordinity express our symmetric properties of the condition of the pavements, which this year is appropriation (4); street pavements, which this year is appropriation (5); street pavements, which this year is appropriation (5). The estimates are made upon the basis of a fifteen-year guarantee, under which previous contracts have been made.

THE NEW ATHLETIC LEAGUE.

II DISAVOWS ENMITY TO THE A. A. U.

WHY THE NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB DOES NOT

The long heralded formation of the United States League of Ataletic Clubs, or, as it will probably be called, the American League of Athletic Clubs, is now fully under way. At the delegates' meeting on Saturday night a committee of five, represerting as many of the most important clubs which have entered into the scheme, was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, and to make arrangements to complete the organization. It is proposed that the new league shall be governed by a board of governors, as delegates to which each club shall elect three members. The initiation fee is set at \$100, and the annual dues at \$75 for clubs with less than 1,500 members, \$100 for those having over that number. It is also proposed that only clubs having a membership of 400 and property valued at \$30,000 or more shall be admitted to membership.

Athletic Union, the present National governing body in athletics, and thus precipitate another war such as with the examination of Mrs. Conklin, but she did that between the A. A. U. and N. A. A. A. A. A. of a few years ago. The objects of the proposed league are largely social, and while it will countenance all amateur Cremin, of No. 848 Lexington ave., saying that she was too ill to leave her home. When Mr. Conkiln's own for them, or hold contests for National championship honors. Such a movement would probably the first step toward a conflict with the A. A. U.

politan Association of the A. A. U., and James E. sullivan, secretary of the A. A. U., were seen yesterday by a Tribune reporter in regard to the probable result of the new league. "I cannot see how it will clash with the A. A. U.," said Mr. Curtis, "If It adheres to the plan laid down to Janssen's circulars. If it should give games under any other than A. A. U. rules, the Union would, of course, disqualify all athletes who competed in them. But it apparently that the A. A. U. need pay any attention whatsoever to the proposed league." When asked why the New-York Athletic Club did not join it, Mr. Curtis said: members of its clubs shall have certain visiting memrest. The witness spoke of seeing Mr. Conklin at the lear's privileges in the other leagues when visiting in the other cities. There are many members among the clubs it is proposed to admit which the New York Athletic Club, would not allow within its clubbonse. some of the athletic members of other clubs are truckmen and porters for our me bers, and it would be ridiculous to put them upon an equal social footing."

Mr. sullivan ridiculed the idea of the other organizotion interfering in any way with the A. A. U., causing any athletic war. He said: "It is not of sufficient importance for the union to notice it yet.

If it should interfere in any way, the A. A. U. could
quickly crush it. Among the clubs who are said
to have approved the scheme and agreed to enter most influential and important ones in the country,

the government of that union, and if any serious revolt should occur among the A. A. U. clubs the dissatisfied organizations would doubtless soon find their way into the new league, and another athletic war begun.

HAWAITS MINISTER HERE.

HE TALKS ABOUT THE SANDWICH ISLANDS AND PROPOSED CABLES.

Dr. J. Mott Smith, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Hawail, is at the Brevoort House, and yesterday, when talking to a reporter for The Tribune, he said that the sandwich Islands were ecoming famous as a health and pleasure resort. "The climate of Hawoli all the year round is de-lightful, and the tourists and health-seekers are just beginning to find it out," said Dr. Smith. "It is a climate of perpetual spring, and Hawaii is a pictur esque country that every American who can afford it should visit. Instead of people going to Europe every year, they should go the other way and favor Hawali with their presence. People who ought to be better informed have an idea that there is nothing except a lot of barbarians on the islands. Honolulu, the capital, is a cosmopolitan city. The best of hotels to Central Park, to connect with any railroad which are found there. In fact, no better accommodations can be had in Europe than we have for tourists and health-seekers on the islands. The natives are not West Mnety slx(h-st., to on as near the Hudson River which predominates, and it is taught in the public schools."

Dr. smith was not inclined to say how the people of Hawaii viewed the annexation idea, but he did doubt, he said, that the influence of the United States would predominate on the Islands if cable communication could be secured between this country and Hawaii. "The commercial advantages of the countries would be increased if the cable were put in." said the Hawaiian Minister, "and naturally they would be interested in the welfare of each other. Cable communication with Hawaii certainly should result in a great commercial advantage to the United States, and such a link between the nations is necessary to the commerce of the Pacific. I feel almost certain that the cable will be laid, and as soon as It is done I understand that the Japanese Government intends to put in a cable from Honolulu to Yokohama; that the Chinese Government will lay a line from Houolulu to Shanghai, and that Germany will put in a cuble from Honolulu to Samoa, and from there to Auckland. With such communication the benefit to the commerce of the Pacific should be great, and I do not think the United States is going to permit the opportunity to increase its trade to go by."

THE LAST DAYS OF THE FOOD EXHIBIT.

Counting the time of the Food and Health Exposition by days, Saturday night will come too soon for those who have been regular visitors to the Lenox Lyceum. That there are people, and many of them, who go every day is established by the nodding acquaintance between the visitors as seen from the boxes. They may not know each other, but there is a feeling of companionship. Every one is out shopping, without which fills the ample bags amounts to a good in the household economy. The exposition has been n success. It has made money for the New-York Retall Grocers' Union, to be devoted to the building of its new hall.

Saturday night will be a gala night with probably a good deal of humor that comes naturally from fellow-slip which has been created among the exhibitors, and the public will probably show its appreciation of everybody's efforts by a rousing big house and a big day's business. A special announcement for to-day is a talk upon marketing by Mrs. S. T. Rorer, to be Board of Education, asked that \$1,000,000 of school bonds might be issued for the purchase of additional sites and the building of more schoolhouses. The core insisted that it would be important to the core insisted that it would be important to the core in the lecture-room where the cooking lessons are had, from 11 to 12 o'clock. The regular lecture by Mrs. Rorer at 2 o'clock comprises a menu which will be acceptable.

TO WALK FROM HERE TO SAN FRANCISCO. Dr. Emil Dorn, who was for some years a scientific contributor to a number of German and Austrian periodicals, and became widely known through his correspondence with Count Von Moltke on social questions, is contemplating a walking tour this spring for purposes of science, from New York the San Fran-cisco. Dr. Dorn has been in this city since last October, actively engaged in the study of the social and political problems of the United States, of various Honds to the amount of \$1,157,000 were ordered to Honds to the amount of \$1,157,000 were ordered to Indian dialects, and generally in the collection of scientific facts relating to this country and its people. He has been preparing himself for his long tour by various preliminary excursions, the experiences of which are to be incorporated in a book. The limit of time for the walk has been fixed at 180 days, a point which has given rise to a great many wagers on the part of his many friends in London, where he has lived for a number of years.

TESTING A PNEUMATEC GUN CARRIAGE.

General H. L. Abbot, Lientenant-Colonel G. L. Gillespie and several other members of the Board of Fortifications, members of the Pneumatic Gun Carriago Company, and H. A. speller, of the South Boston Iron Works, the inventor of the pheumatic disappearing gun carriage, went to Sandy Hook yesterday to make a further test of it, at the Army Ordinance Proving Grounds. It is mounted on the parapets, and carries one of the ten-inch all-steel breechloading rifles, weighing 67,000 pounds. Three shots were fired, none of them with the full charge, which is 250 pounds of brown prismatic powder, carrying a projectile weighing 575 pounds. The shots were fired successively with 220, 230 and 240 pounds. No definite results were reached, as many tests must still be made.